

**Hearing Date and Time: February 28, 2013 at 2:00 p.m. (ET)**  
**Objection Deadline: February 21, 2013 at 4:00 p.m. (ET)**

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## Counsel to the Debtors and Debtors in Possession

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

In re:

RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, et al.,

Debtors.

Case No. 12-12020 (MG)

Chapter 11

Jointly Administered

**NOTICE OF DEBTORS' MOTION FOR THE ENTRY OF AN ORDER  
FURTHER EXTENDING THEIR EXCLUSIVE PERIODS TO FILE A  
CHAPTER 11 PLAN AND SOLICIT ACCEPTANCES THEREOF**

**PLEASE TAKE NOTICE** that the undersigned have filed the attached *Motion for the Entry of an Order Further Extending Their Exclusive Periods to File a Chapter 11 Plan and Solicit Acceptances Thereof* (the “Motion”).

**PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE** that a hearing on the Motion will take place on **February 28, 2013 at 2:00 p.m. (prevailing Eastern Time)** before the Honorable Martin Glenn, at the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District

of New York, Alexander Hamilton Custom House, One Bowling Green, New York, New York 10004-1408, Room 501.

**PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE** that objections, if any, to the Motion must be made in writing, conform to the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, the Local Bankruptcy Rules for the Southern District of New York, and the Notice, Case Management, and Administrative Procedures approved by the Bankruptcy Court [Docket No. 141], be filed electronically by registered users of the Bankruptcy Court's electronic case filing system, and be served, so as to be received no later than **February 21, 2013 at 4:00 p.m. (Prevailing Eastern Time)**, upon (a) counsel to the Debtors, Morrison & Foerster LLP, 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10104 (Attention: Gary S. Lee, Lorenzo Marinuzzi, Todd M. Goren and Naomi Moss); (b) the Office of the United States Trustee for the Southern District of New York, 33 Whitehall Street, 21st Floor, New York, NY 10004 (Attention: Tracy Hope Davis, Linda A. Riffkin, and Brian S. Masumoto); (c) the Office of the United States Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice, 950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20530-0001 (Attention: US Attorney General, Eric H. Holder, Jr.); (d) Office of the New York State Attorney General, The Capitol, Albany, NY 12224-0341 (Attention: Nancy Lord, Esq. and Enid N. Stuart, Esq.); (e) Office of the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, One St. Andrews Plaza, New York, NY 10007 (Attention: Joseph N. Cordaro, Esq.); (f) counsel for Ally Financial Inc., Kirkland & Ellis LLP, 153 East 53rd Street, New York, NY 10022 (Attention: Richard M. Cieri); (g) counsel to Barclays Bank PLC, as administrative agent for the DIP lenders, Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP, Four Times Square, New York, NY 10036 (Attention: Ken Ziman & Jonathan H. Hofer);

(h) counsel for the committee of unsecured creditors, Kramer Levin Naftalis & Frankel LLP, 1177 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036 (Attention: Kenneth Eckstein & Greg Horowitz); (i) counsel for Ocwen Loan Servicing, LLC, Clifford Chance US LLP, 31 West 52nd Street, New York, NY 10019 (Attention: Jennifer C. DeMarco and Adam Lesman); (j) counsel for Berkshire Hathaway Inc., Munger, Tolles & Olson LLP, 355 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90071 (Attention: Thomas Walper and Seth Goldman); (k) Internal Revenue Service, P.O. Box 7346, Philadelphia, PA 19101-7346 (if by overnight mail, to 2970 Market Street, Mail Stop 5-Q30.133, Philadelphia, PA 19104-5016); and (l) Securities and Exchange Commission, New York Regional Office, 3 World Financial Center, Suite 400, New York, NY 10281-1022 (Attention: George S. Canellos, Regional Director).

**PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE** that if you do not timely file and serve a written objection to the relief requested in the Motion, the Bankruptcy Court may deem any opposition waived, treat the Motion as conceded, and enter an order granting the relief requested in the Motion without further notice or hearing.

Dated: February 14, 2013  
New York, New York

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Gary S. Lee

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**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

_____	)	
In re:	)	Case No. 12-12020 (MG)
	)	
RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, <u>et al.</u> ,	)	Chapter 11
	)	
Debtors.	)	Jointly Administered
_____	)	

**DEBTORS' MOTION FOR THE ENTRY OF AN ORDER  
FURTHER EXTENDING THEIR EXCLUSIVE PERIODS TO FILE A  
CHAPTER 11 PLAN AND SOLICIT ACCEPTANCES THEREOF**

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TO THE HONORABLE MARTIN GLENN  
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE:

The debtors and debtors in possession in the above-captioned cases (collectively, the “Debtors”),<sup>1</sup> hereby move (the “Motion”) for the entry of an order substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit 1, further (i) extending the exclusive period during which only the Debtors may file a Chapter 11 plan through and including May 29, 2013, and (ii) extending the period during which the Debtors have the exclusive right to solicit acceptances thereof through and including July 29, 2013. In support of this Motion, the Debtors respectfully state as follows:

**PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

1. Since the Debtors filed these Chapter 11 cases on May 14, 2012 (the “Petition Date”), they have been faced with considerable challenges. Despite the overwhelming complexity of these cases, the Debtors have used their Exclusive Periods (defined below) to achieve many of their goals. The Debtors’ exclusive period to file a Chapter 11 plan has previously been extended twice by this Court because of the substantial progress made by the Debtors in these cases. This ongoing progress, recognized by all, albeit reluctantly at times, warranted the prior exclusivity extensions and warrants a continuation of plan exclusivity for a period of an additional 90 days, now that plan negotiations have begun in earnest, which negotiations are expected to move at a more aggressive pace following the closing of the Asset Sales (defined below).<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The names of the Debtors in these cases and their respective tax identification numbers are identified on Exhibit 1 to the Affidavit of James Whitlinger, Chief Financial Officer of Residential Capital, LLC, in Support of Chapter 11 Petitions and First Day Motions (the “Whitlinger Affidavit”) [Docket No. 6].

<sup>2</sup> The Debtors partially closed the Platform Sale (defined below) on January 31, 2013 and hope to fully close on February 15, 2013. The Debtors closed the Legacy Sale (defined below) on February 5, 2013.



2. Progress has been made in all aspects of these cases. Progress came in the form of doing what few thought possible - operating a mortgage servicing business in bankruptcy. Progress happened when the Debtors marketed and conducted wildly successful auctions for the sale of their whole loan portfolio (the “Whole Loan Sale”) and their servicing and origination platform (the “Platform Sale” and, together with the Whole Loan Sale, the “Asset Sales”), which the Debtors hope to fully close by mid-February. Not only were the Debtors successful in selling these assets, but the final purchase prices represent an aggregate increase of approximately \$1 billion over the original stalking horse bids approved by the Court. The Asset Sales would be tremendous accomplishments on their own, but they are even more impressive when viewed in the context of the Debtors’ ongoing onerous governmental servicing related obligations.

3. The Debtors’ progress in these cases is not limited to the Asset Sales. They have also made strides in their efforts to forge the path to a consensual Chapter 11 plan. Following the Debtors’ first request for an extension of their Exclusive Periods (defined below), the Court extended exclusivity by 100 days (the “First Exclusivity Extension”) and instructed the Debtors to engage their key creditor constituencies in discussions regarding a Chapter 11 plan. During the First Exclusivity Extension, the Debtors and their advisors heeded the Court’s directive and dedicated themselves to creating a forum in which all major stakeholders had a seat at the table. The Debtors’ advisors met with key creditor constituencies and provided those parties in interest with an array of business and financial information in an effort to facilitate productive discussions.

4. The progress made during the First Exclusivity Extension was recognized by all, as reflected by the fact that the vast majority of the Debtors’ creditor constituencies supported

the Debtors' request to extend exclusivity by an additional seventy days (the "Second Exclusivity Extension Request").<sup>3</sup> At the hearing held on December 20, 2012 (the "Second Exclusivity Hearing"), the Court granted the Second Exclusivity Extension Request, extending plan exclusivity through and including February 28, 2013 (the "Second Exclusivity Extension"). In doing so, the Court commended the Debtors for the progress made in getting parties to the table and providing them with important business information.<sup>4</sup>

5. Plan progress has gained momentum over the course of the Second Exclusivity Extension. Because the Debtors' major stakeholders hold divergent interests, the Debtors demonstrated initiative and requested the appointment of a sitting federal bankruptcy judge as mediator to assist the plan negotiations process. At the Second Exclusivity Hearing, the Court appointed the Honorable Judge James M. Peck as mediator (the "Mediator") for an initial term through and including February 28, 2013. Mediation commenced shortly after the Mediator was appointed.

6. Settlement discussions among the Debtors and their major constituencies are taking place in earnest. As recognized by the Court at the Second Exclusivity Hearing, "If there [is] going to be a consensual plan, there's going to need to be hard negotiations, compromise, and agreement. The alternative is close to nuclear war." *See* Second Exclusivity Transcript at 45:1-2. Since that hearing, the Debtors and their advisors have been working cooperatively with their creditor constituencies and have engaged in substantive negotiations on major issues,

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<sup>3</sup> A number of responses were filed in connection with the Second Exclusivity Extension Request. Only one of those responses, the response of the Ad Hoc Group of Junior Secured Noteholders, opposed to the length of the requested extension of exclusivity [Docket No. 2406].

<sup>4</sup> *See* Transcript of Hearing at 45:9-13, *In re Residential Capital, LLC*, Case No. 12-12020 (MG) (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Dec. 20, 2012) (the "Second Exclusivity Transcript") ("When the first motion for extension of exclusivity came on, I made clear that there had to be a dialog, there had to be negotiations, there had to be sharing of necessary information. And I think in that regard, there's certainly been substantial progress.").

including any settlement (the “AFI Settlement”) with Ally Financial Inc. (“AFI”). During this period, the Debtors engaged in settlement discussions with AFI and the official committee of unsecured creditors (the “Creditors’ Committee”) concerning the AFI Settlement.

7. Additionally, the Debtors and their advisors have also engaged in daily dialogue with key creditors regarding other major plan issues, such as (i) inter-estate claims, and (ii) interdebtor and intercreditor disputes. Resolution of these issues is necessary for the sound formulation of a Chapter 11 plan. The Debtors expect that efforts to settle these issues will intensify following the closing of the Asset Sales.

8. In connection with these discussions, the Debtors and their advisors prepared and provided their major stakeholders, including the Creditors’ Committee, an array of updated business and financial information to be used as a roadmap to guide the parties in their negotiations regarding a Chapter 11 plan. Specifically, the Debtors and their advisors provided their major stakeholders with “waterfall” analyses which help set forth hypothetical returns to creditors. These types of analyses require considerable investment of time and attention by the Debtors and their advisors. Throughout the First Exclusivity Extension and the Second Exclusivity Extension, the Debtors and their advisors have unwaveringly tried to facilitate a plan process that involved informed negotiations, which would ultimately lead to prosecution of a consensual Chapter 11 plan.

9. Additionally, although the Debtors have and continue to maintain that confidentiality is required to participate in plan discussions in order to protect commercially sensitive materials, in an effort to engage principals who refuse to sign confidentiality agreements, the Debtors decided to publish certain business information to assist in plan negotiations. To date, the Debtors have published certain financial and other information,

including balance sheets, which segregate assets by collateral so parties can be better informed in assessing the value of their particular claims.<sup>5</sup> The Debtors also published trial balance sheets as of the Petition Date and as of December 31, 2012.<sup>6</sup>

10. Progress has also been made in the context of the ongoing mediation. When the Debtors sought the appointment of a mediator, they wanted to put in place a mechanism in aid of the plan negotiations process. The Mediator was appointed on an interim basis, through and including February 28, 2013. While the mediation has not yet resulted in resolution of key plan issues thus far, it has been successful in getting creditor constituencies to the negotiating table and initiating meaningful settlement discussions. The Debtors are hopeful that the negotiations will result in compromise on plan issues that serve as the foundation for a consensual Chapter 11 plan. A further extension of exclusivity is necessary and warranted so the Debtors can achieve this goal.

11. The above-mentioned mediation sessions and daily discussions among key parties have prompted parties to begin negotiating the terms of a consensual plan. As this Court noted at the Second Exclusivity Hearing "...there's an enormous amount that needs to be done, if there is going to be a consensual plan achieved...." *See* Second Exclusivity Transcript at 42:20-21. The Debtors believe that terminating exclusivity at this time, while the parties have begun and are in the midst of settlement negotiations, would be catastrophic. The Debtors believe that settlement of plan issues is the best route to confirmation of a Chapter 11 plan and a further extension of exclusivity of ninety days will only continue to advance the momentum gained during the Second Exclusivity Extension and result in continued progress. Even if global peace

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<sup>5</sup> On September 24, 2012, the Debtors filed the *Declaration of James Whitlinger, Chief Financial Officer of Residential Capital, LLC, in Support of Additional Disclosures* [Docket No. 1542].

<sup>6</sup> On February 8, 2013, the Debtors filed the *Notice of Filing of Additional Disclosures* [Docket No. 2872].

cannot be achieved, the Debtors have had discussions with various creditor constituencies about alternative plan structures that would permit the Debtors to achieve confirmation of a plan with broad creditor support.

12. Anticipating that following the closing of the Asset Sales, plan negotiations will move at a more aggressive pace, the Debtors appointed Lewis Kruger as chief restructuring officer of the Debtors (the “CRO”).<sup>7</sup> The CRO will spearhead the plan process and provide the Debtors with an additional independent voice with restructuring expertise essential to negotiate and settle the complex issues necessary to forge a path to a consensual plan, including, but not limited to, (i) representing the Debtors in mediation and claims litigation, (ii) inter-estate claims, (iii) interdebtor and intercreditor disputes, including the allocation of assets among the Debtors, and (iv) the AFI Settlement. The Debtors believe that the appointment of the CRO will promote meaningful negotiations. A further extension of exclusivity will allow the CRO to aggressively lead these negotiations and get the parties closer to achieving a consensual plan.

### **JURISDICTION**

13. This Court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1334. This matter is a core proceeding within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2). Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408 and 1409. The statutory predicate for the relief requested herein is 11 U.S.C. § 1121(d) of title 11 of the United States Code (the “Bankruptcy Code”).

### **BACKGROUND**

14. As of the Petition Date, the Debtors were a leading residential real estate finance company indirectly owned by AFI, which is not a Debtor. The Debtors were the fifth largest

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<sup>7</sup> On February 11, 2013, the Debtors filed the *Debtors’ Motion Pursuant to Sections 105(a) and 363(b) of the Bankruptcy Code for an Order Authorizing the Debtors to Appoint Lewis Kruger as Chief Restructuring Officer* (the “CRO Motion”) [Docket No. 2887]. The hearing on the CRO Motion is scheduled for March 5, 2013.

servicer of residential mortgage loans in the United States, servicing over 2.4 million domestic mortgage loans with an aggregate unpaid principal balance of approximately \$374.2 billion. In addition, prior to the Petition Date, the Debtors and their non-debtor affiliates, including Ally Bank, were collectively the tenth largest originator of residential mortgage loans in the United States. A more detailed description of the Debtors, including their business operations, their capital and debt structure, and the events leading to the filing of these bankruptcy cases, is set forth in the Whitlinger Affidavit.

15. On the Petition Date, each of the Debtors filed a voluntary petition with the Court for relief under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. The Debtors are managing and operating their businesses as debtors in possession pursuant to Bankruptcy Code sections 1107(a) and 1108. These cases are being jointly administered pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 1015(b). No trustee has been appointed in these Chapter 11 cases.

16. On the Petition Date, the Debtors filed the Sale Motion,<sup>8</sup> and on June 28, 2012, the Court entered an order approving the sale and bid procedures for the sale of the Debtors' assets [Docket No. 62].

17. On May 16, 2012, the United States Trustee for the Southern District of New York appointed the nine member Creditors' Committee.

18. On June 20, 2012, the Court directed that an examiner be appointed [Docket No. 454], and on July 3, 2012, the Court approved Arthur J. Gonzalez as the examiner in these cases (the "Examiner") [Docket No. 674].

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<sup>8</sup> *Debtors' Motion Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §§ 105, 363(b), (f) and (m), 365 and 1123 and Fed R. Bankr. P. 2002, 6004, 6006 and 9014 for Order: (A)(I) Authorizing and Approving Sale Procedures, Including Break-Up Fee and Expense Reimbursement; (II) Scheduling Bid Hearing and Sale Deadline; (III) Approving Form and Manner of Notice Thereof and (IV) Granting Related Relief and (B)(I) Authorizing the Sale of Certain Assets Free and Clear of Liens, Claims, Encumbrances, and Other Interests; (II) Authorizing and Approving Asset Purchase Agreements Thereto; (III) Approving the Assumption and Assignment of Certain Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases Related Thereto; and (IV) Granting Related Relief* (the "Sale Motion") [Docket No. 61].

19. On July 27, 2012, the Court entered an *Order Approving Scope of Investigation of Arthur J. Gonzalez, Examiner* [Docket No. 925], including the issuance of a report (the “Examiner’s Report”). On November 26, 2012, the Examiner filed the *Second Supplement to Work Plan of Arthur J. Gonzalez, Examiner* [Docket No. 2263]. On February 8, 2013, the Examiner filed the *Third Supplement to Work Plan of Arthur J. Gonzalez, Examiner* (the “Third Examiner Supplement”) [Docket No. 2868].

20. On August 23, 2012, the Debtors filed the *Debtors’ Motion for the Entry of an Order Extending Their Exclusive Periods to File a Chapter 11 Plan and Solicit Acceptances Thereof* [Docket No. 1248]. Following a hearing held on September 11, 2012 (the “First Exclusivity Hearing”), the Court entered an order granting an extension of the Debtors’ exclusive period to file a plan to December 20, 2012 and granting an extension of the period to solicit votes to February 18, 2013.

21. On October 23, 2012 and October 24, 2012, the Debtors successfully conducted an auction for the sale of the Platform Sale assets to Ocwen Loan Servicing, LLC (“Ocwen”) for \$3 billion. On October 25, 2012, the Debtors conducted an auction for the sale of the Legacy Sale assets to Berkshire Hathaway Inc. (“Berkshire”) for \$1.5 billion.

22. At a hearing held on November 19, 2012, the Court approved the Sale Motion on the record. On November 21, 2012, the Court entered orders approving the sales to Ocwen and Berkshire [Docket Nos. 2246 and 2247].

23. On December 6, 2012, the Debtors filed the *Debtors’ Motion For the Entry of an Order Further Extending Their Exclusive Periods to File a Chapter 11 Plan and Solicit Acceptances Thereof* [Docket No. 2355]. Following the Second Exclusivity Hearing, the Court entered an order granting an extension of the Debtors’ exclusive period to file a plan to February

28, 2013 and granting an extension of the period to solicit votes to April 29, 2013 (the “Second Exclusivity Order”) [Docket No. 2849].

24. On December 26, 2012, the Court entered an order approving the appointment of the Mediator [Docket No. 2519].

25. On February 11, 2013, the Debtors filed the CRO Motion.

### **RELIEF REQUESTED**

26. The Debtors hereby move the Court, pursuant to section 1121(d) of the Bankruptcy Code, for an order: (a) extending the period during which the Debtors have the exclusive right to file a Chapter 11 plan (the “Exclusive Plan Period”) through and including May 29, 2013, and (b) extending the period during which the Debtors have the exclusive right to solicit acceptances thereof through and including July 29, 2013 (the “Exclusive Solicitation Period” and, together with the Exclusive Plan Period, the “Exclusive Periods”).

27. Currently, the Exclusive Plan Period expires on February 28, 2013 and the Exclusive Solicitation Period expires on April 29, 2013. Allowing the Exclusive Plan Period to terminate at this time would almost certainly set back the plan process. Thus, in order to achieve the best result, the Debtors need additional time to negotiate, document, and file a Chapter 11 plan.

### **BASIS FOR THE RELIEF**

28. Sections 1121(b) and (c) of the Bankruptcy Code provide, respectively, that a debtor has the exclusive right to propose a Chapter 11 plan for the first 120 days of a Chapter 11 case and the exclusive right to solicit votes for its plan for an additional 60 days.

29. Section 1121(d) of the Bankruptcy Code provides that the Court may, “for cause,” extend these periods: “on request of a party in interest...and after notice and a hearing, the Court may for cause reduce or increase the 120-day period or the 180-day period referred to in this



section.” 11 U.S.C. § 1121(d)(1). However, the 120-day period “may not be extended beyond a date that is 18 months after the [petition] date” and the 180-day period “may not be extended beyond a date that is 20 months after the [petition] date.” 11 U.S.C. § 1121(d)(2).

30. A decision to extend exclusivity for “cause” is a fact-specific inquiry and the Court has broad discretion in granting such requests. *In re Borders Grp., Inc.*, 460 B.R. 818, 821-22 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2011) (in granting an 120-day extension, this Court noted that, “The determination of cause under section 1121(d) is a fact-specific inquiry and the court has broad discretion in extending or terminating exclusivity.”)<sup>9</sup>; *In re Adelphia Commc’ns Corp.*, 352 B.R. 578, 586 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2006) (same). Although the Bankruptcy Code does not define “cause,” legislative history indicates that “cause” is intended to be a flexible standard that balances the competing interest of a debtor and its creditors. *See* H.R. Rep. No. 95-595, at 231, 232 (1978), *reprinted in* 1978 U.S.C.C.A.N. 5963, 6191. This flexibility is intended to give a debtor an adequate opportunity to stabilize its business operations at the outset of the case and to then negotiate a plan with its creditors. *See In re Ames Dep’t Stores, Inc.*, No. M-47 (PKL), 1991 WL 259036, at \*3 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 25, 1991) (“The purpose of the Bankruptcy Code’s exclusivity period is to allow the debtor flexibility to negotiate with its creditors.”).<sup>10</sup>

31. Furthermore, a number of courts, including this Court in considering the Debtors’ prior requests for extensions of their Exclusive Periods, consider the factors utilized by Judge Gerber in *In re Adelphia Commc’ns Corp.* (the “Adelphia Factors”) when determining whether “cause” exists to increase a debtor’s exclusivity period. The Adelphia Factors include:

(a) the size and complexity of the case;

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<sup>9</sup> This Court further extended the Borders’ exclusive period to file a Chapter 11 plan by an additional 90 days.

<sup>10</sup> A copy of this decision is attached hereto as Exhibit 2.

- (b) the necessity for sufficient time to permit the debtor to negotiate a plan of reorganization and prepare adequate information;
- (c) the existence of good faith progress toward reorganization;
- (d) the fact that the debtor is paying its bills as they become due;
- (e) whether the debtor has demonstrated reasonable prospects for filing a viable plan;
- (f) whether the debtor has made progress in negotiations with creditors;
- (g) the amount of time which has elapsed in the case;
- (h) whether the debtor is seeking an extension of exclusivity in order to pressure creditors to submit to the debtor's reorganization demands; and
- (i) whether an unresolved contingency exists.

*In re Borders Grp., Inc.*, 460 B.R. at 822 (citing *In re Adelphia Commc'ns Corp.*, 352 B.R. at 587); *In re Lionel L.L.C.*, No. 04-17324, 2007 WL 2261539, at \*6 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Aug. 3, 2007).<sup>11</sup>

32. Not all of these factors are relevant in every case, and a finding that any one of these factors exists may justify extending a debtor's exclusive periods. See *In re Lexington Precision Corp.*, Case No. 08-11153 (MG) (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Oct. 31, 2008) [Docket No. 457]<sup>12</sup> (considering the three most relevant factors in granting a second extension of the debtors' exclusive period to file a plan); *In re Express One Int'l, Inc.*, 194 B.R. 98, 100 (Bankr. E.D. Tex. 1996) (relying on four factors in determining that cause existed to extend exclusive periods); *In re Interco, Inc.*, 137 B.R. 999, 1001 (Bankr. E.D. Mo. 1992) (the existence of four factors supported allowing the debtors to retain exclusivity). In considering the Adelphia Factors and whether to extend exclusivity, the Court should also take a "broader, more global

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<sup>11</sup> A copy of this decision is attached hereto as Exhibit 2.

<sup>12</sup> A copy of this decision is attached hereto as Exhibit 2.

view-focused on what is best for these chapter 11 cases...” *In re Adelpia Commc’ns Corp.*, 352 B.R. at 582.

33. At the First Exclusivity Hearing, the Court advised that if the Debtors were “satisfying those factors that Judge Gerber has identified that I’ve applied in many cases so far, you’ll get an extension of exclusivity....” See Transcript of Hearing at 71:18-20, *In re Residential Capital, LLC*, Case No. 12-12020 (MG) (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Sept. 11, 2012) (the “First Exclusivity Transcript”). The Debtors respectfully submit that the facts and circumstances of these Chapter 11 cases satisfy the Adelpia Factors and demonstrate that sufficient cause exists to grant the Debtors’ requested extension of the Exclusive Periods. None of the Adelpia Factors militates against granting the Debtors a further extension of the Exclusive Periods. As discussed below, the application of the most critical of the Adelpia Factors to the circumstances of these cases demonstrates that a further extension of the Debtors’ Exclusive Periods is warranted.

**A. The Requested Extension of the Exclusive Periods is Justified by the Size and Complexity of the Debtors’ Chapter 11 Cases**

34. The size and complexity of a debtor’s case alone may constitute cause for extension of a debtor’s exclusive period to file a plan. The legislative history is clear on this point: “[I]f an unusually large company were to seek reorganization under Chapter 11, the court would probably need extra time in order to allow the debtor to reach an agreement.” H.R. Rep. No. 95-595, at 231, 232, 406 (1978), *reprinted in* 1978 U.S.C.C.A.N. 6191, 6362.

35. The size and complexity of these Chapter 11 cases warrant a further extension of the Exclusive Periods. These are among the largest and most complex cases ever filed, as the Court recognized during the Second Exclusivity Hearing, stating, “It is extremely complicated,

because of the number of debtors, the capital structure, the different creditor constituencies.”

*See* Second Exclusivity Transcript at 44:24-25.

36. As noted in the Debtors’ prior exclusivity extension requests, the Asset Sales have also added to the scope and complexity of the Debtors’ Chapter 11 cases. Since the Second Exclusivity Extension Request, the Debtors and their advisors have worked intensely to ensure the successful closing of the Asset Sales. The highly regulated nature of the Debtors’ businesses made transitioning the businesses to each potential buyer even more complicated. Important governmental and licensing approvals were required as prerequisites to closing.

37. Even after the close of the Asset Sales, which is expected to occur in a matter of days, there will remain significant and material assets – approximately \$1 billion of loans, real estate owned properties, securities, and insurance claims – that will need to be administered and monetized for the benefit of the Debtors’ estates. Additionally, post-closing of the Asset Sales, the Debtors will need to focus on complying with certain regulatory obligations and managing transition issues related to the Asset Sales.

38. The size and complexity of these Chapter 11 cases alone supports the requested extension of the Exclusive Periods.

**B. The Debtors Have Made Good Faith Progress Toward Reorganization and in Negotiations With Creditors**

39. Another important<sup>13</sup> Adelphia Factor requires an assessment by the Court of a debtor’s progress towards rehabilitation and development of a consensual plan. *See, e.g. In re Lexington Precision Corp.*, at 5; *In re Borders Grp., Inc.*, 460 B.R. at 825; *In re Adelphia Commc’ns Corp.*, 352 B.R. at 588-89; *In re Amko Plastics, Inc.*, 197 B.R. 74, 77 (Bankr. S.D.

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<sup>13</sup> At the First Exclusivity Hearing, the Court stated that “...whether the debtor has made progress in negotiations with its creditors...it’s an important factor.” *See* First Exclusivity Transcript at 61:11-15.

Ohio 1996). The Debtors have made significant progress in negotiations with creditors since the Court entered the Second Exclusivity Order.

40. Following the First Exclusivity Hearing, the Debtors set the stage for meaningful plan discussions. They hosted numerous meetings with their major stakeholders to discuss plan issues and provided those constituents with information to aid in those discussions. Because of the divergent interests of creditors, the Debtors determined that it would be beneficial to seek the appointment of a sitting bankruptcy judge to corral parties in interest so plan negotiations could begin in earnest. At the Second Exclusivity Hearing, the Court appointed the Mediator. Following his appointment, the Mediator met with the Debtors' major stakeholders.

41. Since then, the Debtors and their major stakeholders have engaged in substantive settlement negotiations. The Court should further extend the Exclusive Periods so as not to disrupt those discussions. As noted in a recent pleading filed by Wilmington Trust, National Association, indenture trustee for \$1 billion in unsecured notes, "...parties are expending considerable time and effort in an attempt to resolve these matters consensually."<sup>14</sup> The efforts of the Debtors and their major constituents should not go to waste. The Court should extend the Exclusive Periods to allow the parties to continue these focused negotiations that will hopefully lead to a consensual resolution of these cases.

42. An extension of the Debtors' Exclusive Periods should be granted so that parties can continue to make progress in the mediation. The Debtors' key parties in interest consist of constituents with very different views. Negotiating a consensual Chapter 11 plan is not an easy task. Major stakeholders have participated in the mediation. The issues that must be resolved in

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<sup>14</sup> See *Limited Objection of Wilmington Trust, National Association to Motion by Ally Financial Inc. and Ally Bank for an Order Enforcing the Automatic Stay Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 362(a)(3) by (1) Enjoining Prosecution of Alter Ego and Veil Piercing Claims in the Class Action Entitled Landon Rothstein, et al. v. GMAC Mortgage, LLC, et al., and (2) Declaring Such Claims Void AB Initio* at 2 [Docket No. 2809].

order to achieve a plan are indisputably complex, and a substantial resolution of those issues is probably the only chance for a fully consensual plan. While mediation has not currently brought about consensus on plan issues, it has focused parties and forced them to engage in substantive negotiations. A further extension of the Exclusive Periods is critical at this time so parties in interest can continue these negotiations. If they result in a settlement, which the Debtors are hopeful that they will, the Debtors will also need time to draft the plan.

43. Even if mediation concludes without a consensual plan, the Court should extend the Exclusive Periods. Mediation has crystalized for the Debtors the discrete claim issues that must be addressed going forward. Those issues include: (i) claims for billions of dollars asserted by monoline insurers and whether such claims are subject to disallowance or subordination under the Bankruptcy Code, (ii) treatment of billions of dollars of asserted securities claims, (iii) treatment of the interest claims asserted by the junior secured noteholders, and (iv) inter-estate matters. Thus, the Debtors should be provided with more time to advance these issues and propose an alternative plan if a fully consensual plan cannot be achieved in the near term.

44. The Debtors believe that the substantial progress described above warrants a further extension of the Exclusive Periods. The Debtors fully intend to continue on this path.

**C. Unresolved Contingencies Exist, and the Debtors Have Not Had Sufficient Time to Fully Negotiate a Plan**

45. As noted in the First Exclusivity Extension Request and the Second Exclusivity Extension Request, the existence of unresolved contingencies also favors the Debtors' continued retention of exclusivity. *See In re Adelpia Commc'ns Corp.*, 352 B.R. at 590 (noting that "the 'unresolved contingency' factor might support continuing exclusivity to see how the unresolved contingency pans out...").

46. The pending Examiner's Report supports the continuation of the Debtors' Exclusive Periods. Specifically, as noted by the Court at a hearing held on February 7, 2013, "...the completion of the examiner report is very important to progress in this case with respect to development of a plan, negotiating a consensual plan, hopefully." See Transcript of Hearing at 14:18-25, *In re Residential Capital, LLC*, Case No. 12-12020 (MG) (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Feb. 7, 2013) (the "February 7, 2013 Transcript"). At that hearing, counsel for the Examiner advised the Court that the issuance of the Examiner's Report would likely not occur until early May, 2013.<sup>15</sup>

47. As raised in the Debtors' prior requests for extensions of their Exclusive Periods, while the Examiner's pending investigation should not decelerate plan discussions, compliance with the Examiner's investigation has required substantial attention from the Debtors and their advisors. Although the Examiner's investigation is focused on estate owned and third party claims against AFI and may impact the AFI Settlement, the Debtors and their major stakeholders have nonetheless simultaneously engaged in settlement discussions regarding the AFI Settlement. Extending the Exclusive Plan Period to a date beyond the expected issuance of the Examiner's Report will allow parties to finalize those negotiations. The Debtors share the Court's view that the "examiner report is very important to progress in this case with respect to development of a plan..." See February 7, 2013 Transcript at 14:18-20. The attention required from the Debtors in connection with Examiner's investigation and its importance to development of a plan support a finding that the Debtors have not had sufficient time to fully negotiate a plan, thus warranting an extension of the Exclusive Periods.

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<sup>15</sup> On February 8, 2013, the Examiner filed the Third Examiner Supplement, stating that "For the reasons stated on the record of the hearing held in this case on February 7, 2013...the projected delivery date for the Examiner's report must be extended for an additional month, from the previously-projected period of early April, 2013 to early May, 2013."

48. Another unresolved contingency that supports the continuation of exclusivity is the trial on the RMBS Settlement,<sup>16</sup> which is currently scheduled to commence on March 18, 2013. Although the parties agreed to adjourn the trial on this significant settlement so they could focus on important plan issues, the Debtors and their advisors have been and will be working continuously until then to attempt to resolve outstanding issues and prepare for the trial.

49. Also, a factor raised by the Debtors in their previous requests for extensions of the Exclusive Periods, is the high volume of claims filed in these cases. The deadline for creditors to file proofs of claim in these Chapter 11 cases did not pass until November 16, 2012. *See In re Borders Grp., Inc.*, 460 B.R. at 826 (“The ... bar date is important so that the Debtors can understand the number, nature and amount of valid claims against the estate. The Debtors need a reasonable amount of time to review and evaluate these claims.”). Approximately 5,800 claims have been filed against the Debtors’ estates. Certain of these claims are large and involve complex issues that will require substantial attention from the Debtors. Although the Debtors have already begun analyzing these claims, the task is enormous. The Debtors need time to vigorously review, analyze and object to, if necessary, sizeable claims against the Debtors, including those asserted by monoline insurers, certain of which are members of the Creditors’ Committee. The Debtors intend to contest the priorities and allowance of securities claims. The bases for many of these claims are complicated and will require substantial discovery and investigation and may result in litigation. Additionally, pursuant to the *Fourth Revised Joint Omnibus Scheduling Order and Provisions for Other Relief Regarding Debtors’ Motion Pursuant to Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9019 for Approval of RMBS Trust Settlement Agreements*

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<sup>16</sup> Prior to the Petition date, the Debtors worked diligently and in good faith with institutional investors to negotiate a settlement of an allowed claim of \$8.7 billion against the Debtors (the “RMBS Settlement”).



[Docket No. 2528], the RMBS Cure Claim Deadline has not passed, which could be the largest claims filed. Extending the Exclusive Periods and granting the Debtors more time to analyze these claims will allow them to make informed decisions regarding their treatment.

50. Lastly, the Asset Sales have unsurprisingly and necessarily required the focus of the Debtors and their advisors. Following the Asset Sales, the Debtors' primary objective will be to confirm a consensual Chapter 11 plan. The Debtors and their advisors will be able to direct significantly more attention to plan negotiations. Additionally, the closings of the Asset Sales will also allow the Debtors to present their creditors with more accurate waterfall analyses, which will be the basis for a Chapter 11 plan.

51. For these reasons, it would be premature for the Debtors to propose a Chapter 11 plan at this time, and this factor also provides strong support for the Debtors' proposed extension of the Exclusive Periods.

**D. Terminating Exclusivity Would Adversely Affect Administration of these Chapter 11 Cases**

52. As noted by this Court in *In re Borders Grp., Inc.*, courts may also consider practical factors in determining that "cause" exists to extend the Exclusive Periods. *See In re Borders Grp., Inc.*, 460 B.R. at 827-28 (noting that it was important for the Court to consider practical factors in refusing to terminate exclusivity); *see also In re Adelphia Commc'ns Corp.*, 352 B.R. at 587-590 (noting that courts are not prohibited from considering other factors in addition to the Adelphia Factors and that the primary consideration is whether terminating exclusivity will move the case forward materially). Refusing to grant this Motion and extend the Exclusive Periods at this stage would adversely affect the Debtors' administration of these Chapter 11 cases and subject these estates to the discord that would result from competing plans.

53. The Debtors' key stakeholders hold divergent interests. Terminating exclusivity at this time could result in various parties in interest proposing competing plans. Allowing this to occur would result in "nuclear war" and be detrimental to the interests of all creditors. This was one of the reasons this Court refused to terminate the Debtors' exclusivity in *In re Borders Grp., Inc.*, quoting the following from *In re United Press Int'l, Inc.*, 60 B.R. 265, 271 n.12 (Bankr. D.C. 1986):

"Opening the floodgates' to allow each and every one of [the debtor's creditors] to file a plan, no matter how poorly conceived or supported, would not serve 'to secure the expeditious and economical administration of' this case nor 'to carry out the provisions of' the Bankruptcy Code."

*In re Borders Grp., Inc.*, 460 B.R. at 828.

54. The Debtors and their advisors have worked tirelessly to foster and engage major stakeholders in plan negotiations. Because of the competing interests held by major stakeholders, it is imperative that the Debtors remain in control of the plan process if a consensual plan is to be reached. The Debtors believe that continuing the momentum garnered during the Second Exclusivity Extension and through the ongoing mediation is likely the only avenue for these estates to exit Chapter 11 pursuant to a confirmed plan.

55. Denying the Motion, which would result in a termination of exclusivity on February 28, 2013, would be destabilizing and foster a chaotic environment in these complex Chapter 11 cases. The Debtors, with the assistance of the CRO, remain committed to leading the negotiation of a consensual Chapter 11 plan with their key parties in interest. Given these monumental goals and the significant headway that has been made to date, terminating exclusivity in these cases would undoubtedly be detrimental to all of the progress that has been accomplished thus far.

**E. The Other Adelpia Factors Favor an Extension of the Exclusive Periods**

56. None of the other Adelpia Factors militates against granting an extension of the Exclusive Periods. The Debtors have been paying their bills as they come due.<sup>17</sup> Only nine months have passed since the Petition Date. And it is patent that the Debtors are not seeking an extension of the Exclusive Periods to pressure creditors.

**CONCLUSION**

57. The Debtors' prospects of successfully achieving their goal of confirming a Chapter 11 plan with significant creditor support will be enhanced if the Debtors are allowed to continue working with key parties in interest toward such a plan. A further extension of the Exclusive Periods will accelerate progress. Denial of this Motion would jeopardize the significant progress made to date in these Chapter 11 cases.

58. For the reasons set forth above, the Debtors respectfully submit that ample cause exists under the Bankruptcy Code and the applicable case law for the requested extension of the Exclusive Periods.

59. The Debtors reserve the right to request further extensions of the Exclusive Periods pursuant to section 1121(d) of the Bankruptcy Code.

**NOTICE**

60. The Debtors have provided notice of this Motion in accordance with the Case Management Procedures Order, approved by this Court on May 23, 2012 [Docket No. 141].

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<sup>17</sup> The Debtors have been paying their bills as they come due, including the repayment of the debtor in possession financing provided to the Debtors by AFI. The Debtors expect to satisfy the debtor in possession financing facility, provided to the Debtors by Barclays Bank PLC, in full with the proceeds of the Platform Sale. These are significant achievements because they result in reduced costs to the estates.

**NO PRIOR REQUEST**

61. No prior request for the relief sought in this Motion has been made to this or any other court.

WHEREFORE, the Debtors respectfully request that the Court enter an order, substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit 1, granting the relief requested herein and granting such other relief as is just and proper.

New York, New York  
Dated: February 14, 2013

/s/ Gary S. Lee  
Gary S. Lee  
Lorenzo Marinuzzi  
Todd M. Goren  
Naomi Moss  
MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP  
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*Counsel to the Debtors and  
Debtors in Possession*

**Exhibit 1**

**Proposed Order**

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

_____	)	
In re:	)	Case No. 12-12020 (MG)
	)	
RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, <u>et al.</u> ,	)	Chapter 11
	)	
Debtors.	)	Jointly Administered
_____	)	

**ORDER FURTHER EXTENDING THE EXCLUSIVE PERIODS  
DURING WHICH ONLY THE DEBTORS MAY FILE A  
CHAPTER 11 PLAN AND SOLICIT ACCEPTANCES THEREOF**

Upon the motion (the “Motion”)<sup>1</sup> of the above-captioned debtors and debtors in possession in these Chapter 11 cases (collectively, the “Debtors”), for entry of an order (this “Order”) extending (a) the exclusive period of time during which only the Debtors may file a plan of reorganization (the “Exclusive Plan Period”) through and including May 29, 2013, and (b) the period of time during which only the Debtors may solicit acceptances of a plan of reorganization (the “Solicitation Period,” and, together with the Exclusive Plan Period, the “Exclusive Periods”) through and including July 29, 2013; and it appearing that this Court has jurisdiction to consider the Motion pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1334; and it appearing that venue of these Chapter 11 cases and the Motion in this district is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408 and 1409; and it appearing that this matter is a core proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(b); and this Court having determined that the relief requested in the Motion is in the best interests of the Debtors, their estates, their creditors and other parties in interest; and this Court having found that proper and adequate notice of the Motion and the relief requested therein has been provided in accordance with the Bankruptcy Rules, the Local Rules and the Case

<sup>1</sup> Capitalized terms used but not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings set forth in the Motion.

Management Procedures for these Chapter 11 cases, and that, except as otherwise ordered herein, no other or further notice is necessary; and any objections (if any) to the Motion having been withdrawn or overruled on the merits; and after due deliberation thereon; and good and sufficient cause appearing therefor;

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1. The Motion is GRANTED as set forth herein.
2. Pursuant to section 1121(d) of the Bankruptcy Code, the Exclusive Plan Period is hereby extended through and including May 29, 2013, and the Exclusive Solicitation Period is hereby extended through and including July 29, 2013.
3. This Order is without prejudice to (x) the Debtors' ability to seek further extensions of the Exclusive Periods pursuant to section 1121(d) of the Bankruptcy Code and (y) the ability of parties in interest to seek to shorten the Exclusive Periods or object to further extensions.
4. The Debtors are authorized and empowered to take all actions necessary to implement the relief granted in this Order.
5. This Court retains jurisdiction with respect to all matters arising from or related to the enforcement of this Order.
6. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, this Order shall not modify or affect the terms and provisions of, nor the rights and obligations under, (a) the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System Consent Order, dated April 13, 2011, by and among AFI, Ally Bank, ResCap, GMAC Mortgage, LLC, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, (b) the consent judgment entered April 5, 2012 by the District Court for the District of Columbia, dated February 9, 2012,

(c) the Order of Assessment of a Civil Money Penalty Issued Upon Consent Pursuant to the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, as amended, dated February 10, 2012, and (d) all related agreements with AFI and Ally Bank and their respective subsidiaries and affiliates.

New York, New York

Date: \_\_\_\_\_, 2013

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THE HONORABLE MARTIN GLENN  
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE



**Exhibit 2**

Not Reported in F.Supp., 1991 WL 259036 (S.D.N.Y.)  
(Cite as: 1991 WL 259036 (S.D.N.Y.))

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Only the Westlaw citation is currently available.

United States District Court, S.D. New York.  
In re AMES DEPARTMENT STORES, INC., East-  
ern Retailers Service Corporation, et al., Debtors.

No. M-47(PKL).

Bankruptcy Nos. 90 B 11233(JAG) to 90 B  
11285(JAG).  
Nov. 25, 1991.

#### MEMORANDUM ORDER

LEISURE, District Judge:

\*1 Citibank, N.A. ("Citibank") has moved this Court on an emergency basis for an order withdrawing in part the reference of these cases to the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York and terminating the exclusivity periods under 11 U.S.C. § 1121. For the reasons stated below, Citibank's motion is denied.

#### *Background*

On April 25, 1990, Ames Department Stores, Inc. ("Ames Department Stores") and its 52 subsidiaries (collectively, the "Ames Group") filed voluntary petitions for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code in the Southern District of New York. The Ames Group continues to operate its businesses and manage its properties as debtors-in-possession under 11 U.S.C. §§ 1107 and 1108. The Ames Group's bankruptcy cases were referred to the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(a) and a standing Order of this Court dated July 10, 1984 (Ward, Acting C.J.). The cases were initially assigned to the Honorable Howard Buschman; after he resigned from the bench in early 1991, the cases were reassigned to the Honorable James Goodman, a visiting bankruptcy judge from the District of Maine.

Under 11 U.S.C. § 1121(b), the Ames Group had the exclusive right to file a plan or plans of re-

organization for 120 days after the filing of the petitions. These exclusivity periods were to expire on August 23, 1990; the Bankruptcy Court has subsequently granted nine extensions of the exclusivity periods. The latest extension was granted on November 13, 1991, and extends the exclusivity periods until January 10, 1992.

Citibank, as agent for the secured lenders ("the banks") under a \$900 million Credit Agreement dated October 28, 1988, and as amended, has moved this Court on an emergency basis for an order withdrawing the reference of these cases to the Bankruptcy Court with respect to issues concerning the exclusivity periods, and terminating those exclusivity periods so that Citibank and the banks can file their own plan of reorganization. Citibank argues that the Ames Group is moving too slowly in filing its reorganization plan, and that the banks are suffering because they cannot file their own reorganization plan during the exclusivity period. Citibank maintains that with each successive extension in the exclusivity period, the Ames Group is losing large sums of money and incurring excessive legal, investment banking, and other fees, and that by the time the Ames Group does finally file a plan of reorganization, the Ames Group's financial situation will have deteriorated so badly that the banks will not have any meaningful recovery.

The Ames Group opposes Citibank's motion, and has been joined in its opposition by the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors of Ames Department Stores (the "Unsecured Creditors' Committee") and the Official Committee of Employees ("Employees' Committee") of Ames Department Stores. The Ames Group advances a number of arguments in opposition to Citibank's motion: the determination of a debtor's exclusivity period is a fundamental "core proceeding" and should be decided by the Bankruptcy Court; Judge Goodman has been intimately involved with these complicated cases and this Court should not interfere with his decision regarding the propriety of extending the exclusivity

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periods until January 10, 1992; Judge Goodman's most recent order extending the exclusivity periods states that the extension until January 10, 1992 "shall be the final extension of time" in these cases and that "no further extension shall be granted without either a showing of extraordinary cause" or upon written consent of all the parties, thus demonstrating the likelihood that the exclusivity periods will not be further extended beyond January 10, 1992; and withdrawal of the reference and termination of the exclusivity period so that the banks can file their own reorganization plan will have a disruptive effect on Ames Department Stores' all-important Christmas selling season.

#### *Discussion*

\*2 These bankruptcy cases involving the Ames Group were referred to the Bankruptcy Court under 28 U.S.C. § 157(a) and a standing order of this Court dated July 10, 1984 (Ward, C.J.). Under 28 U.S.C. § 157(d), "[t]he district court may withdraw, in whole or in part, any case or proceeding referred under this section, on its own motion or on timely motion of any party, for cause shown." The burden is thus on Citibank to demonstrate why the Court should withdraw the reference with respect to issues concerning the exclusivity periods under 11 U.S.C. § 1121(b) and issue an order terminating the exclusivity periods.

The Court has discretion in deciding whether to withdraw a reference to the Bankruptcy Court "for cause shown" under 28 U.S.C. § 157(d). *Wedtech Corp. v. Banco Popular de Puerto Rico (In re Wedtech Corp.)*, 94 B.R. 293, 295 (S.D.N.Y.1988); *Lesser v. A-Z Associates (In re Lion Capital Corp.)*, 48 B.R. 329, 333 (S.D.N.Y.1985). Factors for the Court to consider include "the goals of promoting uniformity in bankruptcy administration, reducing forum shopping and confusion, fostering the economical use of the debtors' and creditors' resources, and expediting the bankruptcy process." *Holland America Insurance Co. v. Succession of Roy*, 777 F.2d 992, 999 (5th Cir.1985).

Citibank's motion is to withdraw the reference

of these bankruptcy cases to the Bankruptcy Court with respect to issues concerning the Ames Group's exclusivity periods under 11 U.S.C. § 1121(b). Under 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2)(A), "core proceedings" in the bankruptcy area include "matters concerning the administration of the estate." The issue of a debtor's exclusivity period and the propriety of any extensions of the period is certainly a "core proceeding," see, e.g., *In re Texaco Inc.*, 76 B.R. 322, 328 (Bankr.S.D.N.Y.1987), and is particularly well suited for determination by the Bankruptcy Court. The Bankruptcy Court has the discretion, under 11 U.S.C. § 1121(d), to extend the debtor's exclusivity period. See *In re McLean Industries, Inc.*, 87 B.R. 830, 833 (Bankr.S.D.N.Y.1987). This Court will not lightly interfere with the Bankruptcy Judge's decision on this issue; in order to prevail on its motion, Citibank must persuade the Court that the Bankruptcy Judge's latest extension of the exclusivity periods to January 10, 1992 was an abuse of his discretion.

Judge Goodman of the Bankruptcy Court has been intimately involved with these bankruptcy cases since the beginning of this year. The decision of whether to extend the exclusivity periods under 11 U.S.C. § 1121(d) involves a careful balancing of competing factors and a consideration of the interests of the many parties involved—including the Ames Group, Citibank and the banks, the Unsecured Creditors' Committee, the Employees' Committee, the Statutory Bondholders' Committee of Ames Department Stores, and the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors of the Subsidiaries of Ames Department Stores.

\*3 With each extension of the exclusivity periods that Judge Goodman has granted, he has monitored the Ames Group's progress in putting together a reorganization plan. Although the speed with which the Ames Group is progressing is not satisfactory to Citibank, and the Court certainly understands Citibank's desire to have the proceedings advance more quickly, the Ames Group is nonetheless working toward filing its own reorganization plan.

Not Reported in F.Supp., 1991 WL 259036 (S.D.N.Y.)  
(Cite as: 1991 WL 259036 (S.D.N.Y.))

Indeed, during the period from October 11, 1991 to November 14, 1991, a total of 16 meetings took place between the financial advisors working on these cases as well as between the Ames Group and the various creditor groups. *See* Affidavit of John M. Friedman, Jr., Esq. of Dewey Ballantine, counsel for the Unsecured Creditors' Committee, sworn to on November 18, 1991, ¶ 16.

Citibank and the Ames Group have presented sharply differing views of the Ames Group's financial position. Judge Goodman is in a far better position than is this Court to evaluate the Ames Group's financial position as it relates to the appropriate length of the exclusivity periods. Judge Goodman has factored such financial considerations into his decisions to extend the exclusivity periods, and Citibank has not demonstrated that Judge Goodman has acted improperly with respect to these considerations.

The Court cannot conclude that Judge Goodman's determination to extend the exclusivity periods until January 10, 1992 was inappropriate or an abuse of his discretion. The purpose of the Bankruptcy Code's exclusivity period is to allow the debtor flexibility to negotiate with its creditors. Given the complexity of these cases and the large number of creditors and other interested parties involved, it is not surprising that negotiations have been protracted and that the circumstances have warranted extensions of the exclusivity periods. Judge Goodman has carefully considered all of these factors in deciding to grant the Ames Group's requests for extensions.

An additional factor—and perhaps the most important factor of all—that justifies Judge Goodman's most recent extension to January 10, 1992, and militates against this Court's intrusion into the proceedings to terminate the exclusivity periods, is the upcoming Christmas selling season. A termination of the exclusivity periods now would likely have a disruptive effect on the Ames Group's business operations during one of the retail industry's most crucial sales periods. Giving the Ames Group

another seven weeks in which to file its own reorganization plan will not only avoid such a disruption in the Ames Group's operations but will also allow the Ames Group to factor its Christmas season sales results into a proposed reorganization plan.

The Court also notes that Judge Goodman's most recent order extending the exclusivity periods states that “[t]his Order shall be the final extension of time under [Section 1121\(d\)](#) of the Code granted and no further extension shall be granted without either a showing of extraordinary cause or upon the written consent of all of the official committees appointed in these cases and Citibank, N.A., as Agent for the Ames Group's pre-petition secured creditors.” *See* Order Under [11 U.S.C. § 1121\(d\)](#), Granting Extension of Ames Group's Exclusive Periods in Which to File Plan(s) of Reorganization and Solicit Acceptances Thereof, ¶ 3 (Bankr.S.D.N.Y. Nov. 13, 1991) (Goodman, J.). Although there is certainly no guarantee that, on or before January 10, 1992, the Ames Group will not seek yet another extension in the exclusivity periods or that Judge Goodman will not grant such a request, Judge Goodman's order makes it clear that the Ames Group will have a very heavy burden to meet should it decide to seek another extension beyond January 10, 1992. Furthermore, during oral arguments on the instant motion held on November 19, 1991, George A. Zimmerman, Esq., counsel for the Ames Group, indicated to the Court that it was most unlikely that the Ames Group would seek another extension in the exclusivity periods. There is, therefore, no compelling reason for this Court to interfere with Judge Goodman's carefully considered determination that the exclusivity periods should be extended for a comparatively brief period, until January 10, 1992.

\*4 Matters that have been brought to the Court's attention after oral arguments do not change this result. Counsel for Citibank has informed the Court that on November 19, 1991, the Unsecured Creditors' Committee filed a motion (in which the

Not Reported in F.Supp., 1991 WL 259036 (S.D.N.Y.)  
(Cite as: 1991 WL 259036 (S.D.N.Y.))

Ames Group has joined) in the Bankruptcy Court for substantive consolidation of the Ames Group pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 302. Citibank contends that the filing of the motion “effectively eliminates the possibility of a consensual plan being filed” by January 10, 1992, and that the motion “will require significant discovery and its resolution will take many months.” Letter of Ronald DeKoven, Esq., counsel for Citibank, dated November 21, 1991. Counsel for the Ames Group responds that significant discovery relevant to the motion for substantive consolidation has already been completed in connection with a previous adversary proceeding commenced by the Ames Group, and notes that the Ames Group's joinder in the motion proposes that the Bankruptcy Court set a schedule in order to resolve the motion within the time frame established in Judge Goodman's most recent order extending the exclusivity period. Letter of George A. Zimmerman, Esq., counsel for the Ames Group, dated November 22, 1991. Citibank has not persuaded the Court that the motion for consolidation substantially increases the likelihood that the Ames Group will seek another extension in the exclusivity periods or that Judge Goodman would grant such a request. The Bankruptcy Court is in the best position to evaluate what impact, if any, the motion will have on the Ames Group's ability to file its reorganization plan by January 10, 1992, and Judge Goodman will undoubtedly consider that in deciding the motion.

END OF DOCUMENT

*Conclusion*

For the reasons stated above, Citibank's motion for an order withdrawing in part the reference of these cases to the Bankruptcy Court and terminating the Ames Group's exclusivity periods is denied. The cases are remanded to the Bankruptcy Court in their entirety.

SO ORDERED.

S.D.N.Y., 1991.

In re Ames Dept. Stores, Inc.

Not Reported in F.Supp., 1991 WL 259036  
(S.D.N.Y.)

Not Reported in B.R., 2007 WL 2261539 (Bkrcty.S.D.N.Y.), 48 Bankr.Ct.Dec. 159  
(Cite as: 2007 WL 2261539 (Bkrcty.S.D.N.Y.))

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United States Bankruptcy Court,  
S.D. New York.  
In re LIONEL L.L.C., et al., Debtors.

No. 04-17324.  
Aug. 3, 2007.

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**MEMORANDUM DECISION REGARDING  
CLAIMS OBJECTIONS, ESTIMATION PRO-  
CEDURES, STAY MODIFICATION AND EX-  
TENSION OF EXCLUSIVITY**

**BURTON R. LIFLAND**, United States Bankruptcy Judge.

\*1 Before the Court is the motion of Lionel L.L.C. and Liontech Company ("Lionel" or the "Debtors") to estimate (the "Estimation Motion") proof of claim number 55 (the "Trade Secrets Damages Claim"), filed by Mike's Train House, Inc ("MTH"), pursuant to [sections 502\(b\) and \(c\) of title 11 of the United States Code](#) (the "Bankruptcy Code") and [Rule 3007 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure](#) (the "Bankruptcy Rules") and the motion to expunge proof of claim numbers 54 (the "Interest Claim") and 56 (the "Legal Fees Claim") filed by MTH under [section 502\(b\) of the Bankruptcy Code](#) and [Rule 3007](#) of the Bankruptcy

Rules. Lionel has filed objections relating to all of the above referenced filed proofs of claim. MTH objects to the Estimation Motion and cross-moves to modify the stay and permit the litigation of the Trade Secrets Damages Claim to go forward in the District Court in the Eastern District of Michigan. MTH has also moved for an order (the "Deposition Motion") authorizing the taking of videotaped depositions of three potential witnesses.

Lionel also moves for an order granting a fifth extension of the exclusive period during which only Lionel may file a plan of reorganization and solicit acceptances thereof through October 16, 2007, and December 17, 2007, respectively MTH objects to a further extension. An evidentiary hearing commenced on June 27 and continued on August 2, 2007.

**Background**

Lionel is a well-known marketer of model train products, including steam and diesel engines, rolling stock, operating and non-operating accessories, track, transformers and electronic control devices. One of Lionel's main competitors is MTH. In 2000, MTH sued Lionel in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan (the "Michigan Court") for violating the Michigan Uniform Trade Secrets Act (the "Trade Secrets Litigation"). The suit was based on allegations that one of Lionel's former suppliers stole confidential design drawings from MTH's supplier and then used that information to design and build trains for Lionel. A trial was held and on June 9, 2004, the jury returned a verdict of \$38,608,305.00 in MTH's favor. Lionel filed a motion, which was denied, for a new trial. Financially unable to post a bond to stay enforcement of the judgment pending appeal, Lionel commenced their voluntary chapter 11 cases on November 15, 2004.

On May 3, 2005, MTH filed the three proofs of claim against Lionel arising out of the Trade Secrets Litigation: <sup>FN1</sup> the Trade Secrets Damages



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Claim in the amount of \$38,608,305.00; the Interest Claim, in the amount of \$28,813.44 for interest accruing between the date of the MTH Judgment (November 3, 2004) and the Petition Date, and the Legal Fees Claim, in the amount of \$3,499,433.57 for legal fees incurred in connection with the Trade Secrets Litigation.

**FN1.** MTH also filed claim number 53 alleging patent infringement claims relating to MTH's smoke patents in the amount of \$17,467,449.06. The Debtors filed an objection to that claim but proceedings relating to that objection are stayed pursuant to a stipulation dated July 11, 2006.

After obtaining a modification of the automatic stay from this Court, Lionel appealed the verdict to the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. On December 14, 2006, the Sixth Circuit reversed the Michigan Court's denial of Lionel's motion for a new trial and vacated the MTH judgment. MTH filed a Petition for Panel Reconsideration and Suggestion for Rehearing *En Banc*, but the Sixth Circuit denied MTH's petition on April 19, 2007. On April 26, 2007, MTH asked the Sixth Circuit to stay issuance of the mandate to allow MTH to file a petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Supreme Court. The stay was granted on May 16, 2007. On May 30, 2007, MTH filed a Motion to Vacate Stay of Mandate and for Issuance of Mandate. On June 15, 2007, the Sixth Circuit granted the motion and issued the mandate.

**\*2** The Trade Secrets Damages Claim asserted by MTH was filed in a liquidated dollar amount based upon the amount awarded to MTH in the MTH Judgment. Due to the Sixth Circuit's reversal of the MTH Judgment, the Trade Secrets Damages Claim is now a disputed and unliquidated claim because the Sixth Circuit's decision does not finally resolve the Trade Secrets Damages Case, but instead provides for the case to be remanded back to the Michigan Court for a new trial consistent with the decision. Therefore, the Debtors object to the Trade Secrets Damages Claim and request the entry

of an order authorizing the reclassification of such claim as disputed, contingent, and unliquidated. In addition, the Debtors contend that as long as the Trade Secrets Damages Claim remains disputed and unliquidated, it will prevent the Debtors from confirming a plan of reorganization. Thus, in order to avoid the purported delay that would result if the Debtors were required to retry the Trade Secrets Litigation in the Michigan Court and await the final outcome of the litigation, the Debtors seek to have this Court estimate the Trade Secrets Damages Claim pursuant to [section 502\(c\) of the Bankruptcy Code](#). Accordingly, the Debtors seek entry of an order (i) disallowing and expunging the Legal Fees Claim and the Interest Claim, (ii) reclassifying the Trade Secrets Damages Claim as disputed, contingent and unliquidated, (iii) setting procedures for, and scheduling a hearing on, estimation of the Trade Secrets Damages Claim and (iv) extending exclusivity to allow for the resolution or estimation of such claims.

#### Discussion

[Section 502\(c\) of the Bankruptcy Code](#) provides that:

(c) There shall be estimated for purpose of allowance under this section—

(1) any contingent or unliquidated claim, the fixing or liquidation of which, as the case may be, would unduly delay the administration of the case;

[11 U.S.C. § 502\(c\)](#); see *Frito Lay, Inc. v. LTV Steel Co.* ( *In re Chateaugay Corp.* ), [10 F.3d 944, 957 \(2d Cir.1993\)](#) (“A bankruptcy court must estimate ‘any contingent or unliquidated claim, the fixing or liquidation of which, as the case may be, would unduly delay the administration of the case.’ ”); *In re G-I Holdings, Inc.*, [2006 WL 2403531, \\*3 \(Bankr.D.N.J. August 11, 2006\)](#) (“[Section 502\(c\) of the Bankruptcy Code](#) is drafted in mandatory terms. That is, any contingent or unliquidated claim ‘shall’ be estimated so long as the ‘liquidation’ of the particular claim would ‘unduly delay the administra-

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tion of the case.’ ”); *In re Lane*, 68 B.R. 609, 611 (Bankr.D.Haw.1986) (“This duty of the bankruptcy court is mandatory, since the language of [section 502(c)] states ‘shall’ ”). Thus, when the liquidation of a claim is premised on litigation pending in a non-bankruptcy court, and the final outcome of the matter is not forthcoming, the bankruptcy court should estimate the claim. See *Maxwell v. Seaman Furniture Company, Inc. (In re Seaman's Furniture Co. of Union Square, Inc.)*, 160 B.R. 40, 42 (S.D.N.Y.1993) (“Estimation is an expedient method for setting the amount of a claim that may receive a distributive share of the estate.”); *In re Apex Oil Co.*, 107 B.R. 189, 192 (Bankr.E.D.Mo.1989) (“the key consideration in whether a bankruptcy court should estimate a claim pending in another forum is whether liquidation of that claim would unduly delay the debtor's Chapter 11 reorganization.”); *In re Lane*, 68 B.R. at 611 (section 502(c) of the Bankruptcy Code requires the court to estimate any claim where failing to do so would unduly delay the administration of the case). A main goal of the Bankruptcy Code is to equitably distribute the debtor's assets among its creditors. Lengthy bankruptcy proceedings cause delayed distributions, which in turn, greatly devalue the claims of all creditors as they cannot use the assets until they receive them. See *In re Paramount Publix Corp.*, 8 F.Supp. 644, 646–47 (S.D.N.Y.1934) (“Time is of the essence in bankruptcy administration. An early distribution of the bankrupt's assets among his creditors is imperative.

\*3 It is more than seven years since the Trade Secrets Litigation between Lionel and MTH commenced. The MTH Judgment was the impetus for the filing of these chapter 11 proceedings that have now been pending before this court for over two and a half years awaiting the outcome of the appeal. As with most chapter 11 proceedings, Lionel's status as a chapter 11 debtor has placed a strain on the company's management and employees, and their relationships with both customers and manufacturers. It has also materially affected Lionel's ability to expand its business beyond the pure

“hobby” market. Mr. Calabrese, Lionel's president and CEO since September 2004, testified that he has been working diligently to develop Lionel's “mass” business such as co-branding opportunities with retailers such as Macy's, Toys–R–Us and Target. However, given the continued uncertainty surrounding Lionel's bankruptcy and the MTH claims, the willingness of the mass merchandisers to get involved in long term commitments with Lionel is limited.<sup>FN2</sup> Some retailers, such as Wal–Mart have “flat out refused to deal with Lionel while in bankruptcy.”

FN2. For example, Lionel has been invited to participate in the Macy's parade but Macy's has expressed uncertainty about giving Lionel that slot given “what's going on in with the bankruptcy and the long term issues regarding its viability.”

In addition, the prolonged chapter 11 cases have had a negative effect on the Debtors' relationships with its employees. Mr. Calabrese testified that he has lost through resignation several key employees, including several senior employees with 20 odd years of experience in the product development area as well as the head of hobby sales. Mr. Calabrese testified further that although the company has several management positions open, including the head of mass sales, head of product development and head of business affairs, it has been extremely difficult to attract talented and experienced people under the current circumstances. Mr. Calabrese himself is laboring under a contract that expires at the end of this year.

Further, in the years since the Petition Date, Lionel has spent approximately \$10 million dollars in total fees and expenses of which \$5 million relates purely to the administration of the chapter 11 cases, including the company's attorneys and professionals, the committee's professionals, United States Trustee's fees and other similar fees.

Not long after the reversal of the Judgment by the Sixth Circuit, on May 21, 2007, the Debtors



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filed their Disclosure Statement and Joint Plan of Reorganization (the “Plan”) under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. The Plan proposes to leave all creditors of the Debtors' estates unimpaired by paying them in full, in cash, plus post-petition interest, on the effective date. One of the conditions precedent to confirmation of the Plan is that the Trade Secrets Damages Claim be settled, otherwise resolved or estimated by the Bankruptcy Court. Considering the enormous dollar amounts of the claims asserted by MTH (claims which MTH asserts could result in damages of between \$60 and \$70 million) in comparison to the rest of the claims and the assets of the Debtors' estates, the Debtors clearly cannot confirm the Plan if this Court cannot find it feasible without the liquidation of MTH's claims. *See eg., Sherman v. Harbin (In re Harbin)*, 2007 WL 1322389, \*4 (9th Cir. May 8, 2007) (holding that in order to meet the feasibility requirement for confirmation of a plan under section 1129(a)(11) a court must evaluate “whether a potential future judgment may affect the debtor's ability to implement its plan.”); *Pizza of Hawaii, Inc. v. Shakey's, Inc. (In re Pizza of Hawaii, Inc.)*, 761 F.2d 1374, 1382 (9th Cir.1985) (estimation necessary for a determination of plan feasibility).

\*4 MTH contends there will not be an undue delay in the administration of these chapter 11 cases if the stay is modified to allow the case to be retried in the Michigan Court. That simply defies logic. An estimation proceeding in this Court can be conducted within a very short period of time versus a full-blown jury trial in Michigan which is not even calendared. In the first trial, the parties engaged in 18 days of trial resulting in the jury verdict in June 2004. Post-trial motions and briefing were not concluded until November 2004, when Lionel's motion for a new trial was denied and judgment was finally entered. The appeal to the Sixth Circuit, including MTH's Petition for Reconsideration, consumed an additional two years and three months. Under the procedures proposed by Lionel in connection with the Estimation Motion, estimation of the Trade Secrets Damages Claim could be

concluded by the end of August, 2007.

MTH also argues that any delay in retrying the case in Michigan should not be an issue because Lionel can go ahead and confirm a plan without dealing with MTH's claims which can proceed post-confirmation or simply dismiss the chapter 11 cases and pay all creditors other than MTH. This simplistic argument is unrealistic and does not even have cosmetic appeal. First, dismissal would result in the occurrence of events of default under the Debtors' DIP financing facilities, causing acceleration of approximately \$45 million in obligations (and leaving the Debtors without working capital to run the business and all creditors at the mercy of the lenders' exercise of remedies), and second result in between \$15 million and \$20 million of pre- and postpetition obligations becoming immediately due and payable. Moreover, under the Plan, the Debtors intend to refinance these obligations through a new exit financing facility to replace its existing debtor in possession financing facilities, and new equity capital to pay all other allowed claims and exit costs. However, with the threat of \$60–\$70 million in additional claims being asserted by MTH, the Debtors will have no access to the capital necessary to permit the payment of those obligations and/or the confirmation of a plan. Mr. Turkington, Lionel's CFO, also explained that based upon his experience as CFO after the MTH jury verdict entered in June 2004, that any dismissal of the chapter 11 cases with the specter of the MTH litigation continuing to hang over the head of Lionel would result in trade creditors, particularly manufacturers, constricting trade credit and even insisting on cash on delivery or cash in advance.

Even if the Debtors could get exit financing to confirm a plan prior to resolving MTH's claims, having MTH's claims ride through the bankruptcy without being discharged would not satisfy [section 1129\(a\)\(11\) of the Bankruptcy Code](#). That section requires that “confirmation of a plan is not likely to be followed by the liquidation or need for further financial reorganization of the debtor ... unless such

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liquidation or reorganization is provided for in the plan.” 11 U.S.C. § 1129(a)(11). A liquidation or further reorganization contingency cannot realistically be provided for in a plan, when neither the likelihood of an adverse judgment, nor the timing and amount of such a judgment, can be predicted with any certainty. *See In re Harbin, supra*.

\*5 MTH also contends that its request for injunctive relief is not a “claim” capable of estimation under Section 101(5)(a) of the Bankruptcy Code. This argument presupposes a finding of liability on the part of Lionel. When, and if, MTH's Trade Secrets Damages Claim is estimated above \$0, then a determination will be made if MTH's request for an injunction against future misappropriation can be projected into a monetary award. <sup>FN3</sup>

Accordingly, the Debtors' request to estimate the Trade Secrets Claim is granted and MTH's motion to modify the stay to retry the case in the Michigan court is denied.

<sup>FN3</sup>. In fact, previously in this case, a similar injunction in favor of the Debtor was monetized.

### Procedures

Although the Bankruptcy Code does not explicitly detail procedures for estimating claims, a Bankruptcy Court may use whichever method is best suited to the circumstances. *Bittner v. Borne Chemical Co.*, 691 F.2d 134, 135 (3d Cir.1982); *In re Seaman's Furniture Company of Union Square, Inc.*, 160 BR at 41. In *In re Baldwin-United Corp.*, 55 B.R. 885, 889 (Bankr.S.D.Ohio 1985) the court utilized a procedure akin to a summary trial where there was no jury, live testimony by one witness per party, a discovery cutoff date, and only two days for the hearing. Many courts adhere to the method set forth in the *Baldwin-United* case. *See e.g., In re MacDonald*, 128 B.R. 161, 166–67 (Bankr.W.D.Tex. 1991) (employing an abbreviated procedure practically the same as *Baldwin-United*); *In re Apex Oil Co.*, 92 B.R. 843 (Bankr.E.D.Mo.1988) (utilizing a methodology analogous to *Baldwin-United*); *NLRB v. Grey-*

*hound Lines (In re Eagle Bus Mfg.)*, 158 B.R. 421 (D.Tex.1993) (two-day summary trial); *DeGeorge Fin. Corp. v. Novak (In re DeGeorge Fin. Corp.)*, 2002 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17621 (D.Conn.2002) (one-day trial). Although this is not the only method of conducting the estimation procedure (*see In re Nova Real Estate Inv. Trust*, 23 B.R. 62, 65 (Bankr.E.D.Va.1982)), a longer method, such as a full-blown trial on the merits, would “eviscerate the purpose underlying Section 502(c).” *Baldwin-United*, 55 B.R. at 899. Moreover, a more time consuming method would run counter to the “efficient administration of the bankrupt's estate ...” *Bittner*, 691 F.2d at 135. Furthermore, in estimating the value of a claim, the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit has stated that courts should make a “speedy and rough estimation of [the] claims for purposes of determining [claimant's] voice in the Chapter 11 proceedings ...” *In re Chateaugay Corp.*, 944 F.2d 997, 1006 (2d Cir.1991).

MTH complains that the estimation procedure proposed by the Debtors fails to accord with fundamental notions of due process and deliberately tilts towards excluding evidence supportive of MTH's claims. In general, the truncated trial process that can be developed under 502(c) has been found to be consistent with the dictates of due process of law. *See In re FRG, Inc.*, 121 B.R. 451, 456 (Bankr.D.Pa.1990); *In re Apex Oil Co.*, 92 B.R. at 845–47; *In re Baldwin-United Corp.*, 55 B.R. at 899–902. In addition, when a bankruptcy creditor files a proof of claim, it submits itself to the bankruptcy court's equitable powers and thereby waives its right to a jury trial. *In re Trans Marketing* 117 F.3d 1417 (5th Cir.1997) *citing Lagenkamp v. Culp*, 498 U.S. 42, 44 (1990); *First Fidelity Bank, N.A. v. Hooker Investments, Inc. (In re Hooker Investments, Inc.)*, 937 F.2d 833, 840 (2d Cir.1991) (rejecting creditor's argument that it should not be forced to make the choice between filing a proof of claim and preserving its right to a jury trial).

\*6 However, as requested by MTH, I find that the procedures proposed by Lionel should be modi-

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fied somewhat to provide for limited additional discovery and presentation time, the parameters of which shall be the subject of a chamber's conference to be scheduled. *See* 11 U.S.C. § 105(d). Similarly, I find that MTH's Deposition Motion is, at best, premature and shall be addressed at the scheduling conference to review the proposed procedures. *See* Local Rule 7007-1(b) ("No discovery-related motion ... shall be heard unless counsel for the moving party first requests an informal conference with the Court ...").

### Extension of Exclusivity

Former section 1121(d) of the Bankruptcy Code, as applicable to this case, permits the court to extend a debtor's exclusive period upon a determination of cause:

On request of a party in interest made within the respective periods specified in subsections (b) and (c) of this section and after notice and a hearing, the court may for cause reduce or increase the 120-day period or the 180-day period referred to in this section.

*See* 11 U.S.C. § 1121(d)(2004). In determining whether a debtor has had an adequate opportunity to negotiate a plan of reorganization and solicit acceptances thereof, a court should consider a variety of factors, addressed below, to assess the totality of circumstances. *In re McLean Indus., Inc.*, 87 B.R. 830, 833 (Bankr.S.D.N.Y.1987).

First, although the Debtors cases are not extremely large, the MTH claims and litigation claims add a unique complexity to the resolution of these cases. Second, the Debtors have made good faith progress towards reorganization. The Debtors have improved their business operations and have filed a Plan that proposes to pay all creditors in full with interest. The Debtors are current on all post-petition obligations and predict they will maintain this ability to pay their bills as they come due. In addition the Debtors have reviewed and resolved many of the claims filed against them. However, the amounts of MTH's claims remain a significant un-

resolved contingency in the Debtor's cases requiring further time to confirm their Plan while those claims are liquidated and exit financing can be put into place.

### The Interest Claim and the Legal Fees Claim

The Debtors also object to, and seek the disallowance and expungement of, the Interest Claim and the Legal Fees Claim. The Interest Claim calculates interest from the date of the MTH Judgment until the Petition Date. Because the MTH judgment has been vacated by the Sixth Circuit Decision, there is no longer a valid judgment on which interest could accrue, thereby rendering the Interest Claim void. The Legal Fees Claim seeks reimbursement of MTH's legal fees and expenses expended in connection with the Trade Secrets Litigation. MTH filed a Petition for Counsel Fees and Cost Reimbursement in the Michigan Court (the "Legal Fees Petition") on November 5, 2004; however, it has not been ruled upon because of the automatic stay extant in this case. The Legal Fees Petition asserts that under the Michigan Uniform Trade Secrets Act ("MUTSA"), attorney's fees can be awarded to the prevailing party in a litigation if willful and malicious misappropriation exists. Lionel argues that the Sixth Circuit Decision vacating the MTH Judgment leaves MTH ineligible to seek the reimbursement of incurred legal fees and expenses under the MUTSA and therefore, the Legal Fees Claim is also void. However, as MTH contends, the Legal Fees Claim stands on the same footing as MTH's Trade Secrets Damages Claim and may be resolved along with it. Accordingly, the objection to the Interest Claim is granted and the claim is expunged; the Legal Fees Claim is also expunged without prejudice to reassert should fees be subsequently awarded.

### Conclusion

\*7 The litigation in the Sixth Circuit has already consumed seven years and following the reversal by the Circuit Court, the litigation is now in a position that in the vernacular would be deemed, "a do over." As both sides have made clear their in-

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tention to appeal any adverse determination, anywhere, adding years of delay to the issue determination, this is clearly a situation contemplated by Congress for the implementation of [section 502\(c\)](#). Accordingly, the Motion to Estimate is granted with the hearing procedures suggested by the Movant to be reviewed in a conference to be scheduled with chambers. The Motion to lift the stay is denied. The Interest Claim and the Legal Fees Claims are expunged.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

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UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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In re	:
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LEXINGTON PRECISION CORP., et.al.,	:
	:
Debtors.	:
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Case No. 08-11153 (MG)  
(Chapter 11)

**MEMORANDUM AND ORDER GRANTING MOTION PURSUANT TO § 1121(d) TO  
EXTEND THE DEBTORS' EXCLUSIVITY**

***A P P E A R A N C E S:***

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**MARTIN GLENN**  
**United States Bankruptcy Judge**

Pending before this Court is the opposed motion to extend exclusivity pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 1121(d) filed on October 7, 2008 by Lexington Precision Corporation and Lexington Rubber Group, Inc. (collectively "Lexington" or "Debtors"). (ECF Doc. # 428.) The motion seeks an extension of the period in which the Debtors alone may file a plan to January 26, 2009, and the period within which the Debtors may solicit acceptances to that plan to February 25,

2009. (*Id.* at ¶ 14.) On October 8, 2008, the Court entered a Bridge Order extending exclusivity until such time as the Court decided the Debtors' motion. (ECF Doc. #430.) The Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors ("Committee") objected to the motion to extend exclusivity. (ECF Doc. # 436.) It argues that the extension should be denied because since July 2008, when the Court granted an initial extension, (i) the Debtors have not shown they can propose a viable plan, and (ii) the Debtors and the Committee have made no progress in negotiations because the Debtors have not been negotiating in good faith. The Debtors' replied that since July the Debtors have made significant progress toward reorganization in that they have filed an amended proposed plan and a proposed disclosure statement. (ECF Doc. # 444.) The Debtors also allege that they have made progress towards securing exit financing, they have been acting good faith, and the negotiations with the Committee, while taking longer than expected, have progressed. An evidentiary hearing was held on October 28, 2008. This opinion sets forth the Court's findings of fact and conclusions of law pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 52(a).

### **BACKGROUND**

The Debtors filed for chapter 11 relief on April 1, 2008. On August 8, 2008, the Debtors filed an amended proposed plan and a proposed disclosure statement. (ECF Doc. # 305, 306.) A hearing to approve the disclosure statement is scheduled for November 24, 2008. (ECF Doc. # 446.)

The Debtors primarily manufacture large volumes of high-quality rubber and metal components for use in automobiles and medical devices. (ECF Doc. #3 at ¶ 5.) The Debtors' business can be divided into two sectors: the original equipment manufacturers (or "OEM") divisions and aftermarket divisions. The OEM sector, which includes the metals division and the connector seals division, supplies automotive parts to domestic car manufacturers and other parts

suppliers. The precipitous decline in the automotive industry, particularly over the last three months, has caused significant deterioration in this sector of the Debtors' business. Debtors' Ex. 1; Committee's Ex. O. The aftermarket sector, which includes the medical components and insulators divisions, has not suffered nearly as much. *Id.*

This is the Debtors' second motion to extend exclusivity. Previously, on May 21, 2008, the Committee filed a motion seeking to terminate exclusivity pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 1121(d). (ECF Doc. # 133.) The Debtors opposed the motion. (ECF Doc. # 161, 162.) Prepetition there were unsuccessful negotiations between the Debtors and an ad-hoc committee of creditors, which eventually ceased with no additional prepetition communications. The Debtors then filed their chapter 11 petitions. After the petitions were filed and the Committee was appointed, largely comprised of members of the ad-hoc committee and represented by the same counsel, neither the Debtors nor the Committee reached out to the other to begin negotiations. (See ECF Doc. # 263 at pg. 4.) A hearing on the motion to terminate exclusivity was held on June 11, 2008. The Court reserved judgment to allow the parties time to meet and begin negotiating the terms of a reorganization plan. The Debtors then filed a motion to extend exclusivity on July 9, 2008. (ECF Doc. # 238.) On July 16, 2008, the Committee withdrew its motion to terminate exclusivity and instead opposed the Debtors' motion to extend exclusivity. (ECF Doc. # 262.) After an evidentiary hearing on July 21, 2008, the Court granted Debtors' motion and extended exclusivity to October 28, 2008. (ECF Doc. # 289.) On October 7, 2008, Debtors filed the instant motion seeking again to extend exclusivity. For the reasons discussed below, the Court grants the extension of both the Debtors' period to file a plan until January 26, 2009, and to solicit acceptances until February 25, 2009.

## **DISCUSSION**

### **A. Exclusivity Pursuant to §1121**

The Bankruptcy Code grants a debtor the exclusive right to file a plan during the first 120 days after the order granting relief. 11 U.S.C. § 1121(b). Once the 120-day period expires or is terminated, any party in interest may file a plan of reorganization. 11 U.S.C. § 1121(c). Events explicitly recognized by statute that end the exclusivity period include a failure to file a plan within 120 days of the order for relief or a failure to obtain acceptance of the timely filed plan within 180 days by all impaired classes.

The Bankruptcy Code allows the exclusivity period to be terminated or extended upon a showing of cause by a party in interest. 11 U.S.C. § 1121(d). The burden of proving cause to extend exclusivity is on the moving party, in this case the Debtors. *See In re R.G. Pharm., Inc.*, 374 B.R. 484, 487 (Bankr. D. Conn. 2007) (stating debtor has burden in motion to extend); *In re Texaco, Inc.*, 76 B.R. 322, 326 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1987) (finding that party seeking either an extension or a termination of exclusivity bears the burden of proving cause). Some courts have held that for the moving party to meet its burden it must produce affirmative evidence to support a finding of cause. *See In re Parker Street Florist & Garden Center, Inc.*, 31 B.R. 206, 207 (Bankr. D. Mass. 1983) (debtor's assertion that it did not want the interference of competing plans was found insufficient to make an affirmative showing of cause).

### **B. Cause Pursuant to § 1121(d)**

The determination of cause under section 1121(d) is a fact-specific inquiry in which the court has broad discretion in extending or terminating exclusivity. *See In re Adelphia Commc'ns Corp.*, 352 B.R. 578, 586 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2006) ("A decision to extend or terminate exclusivity for cause is within the discretion of the bankruptcy court, and is fact-



specific.”); *see also In re Lehigh Valley Prof'l Sports Club, Inc.*, 2000 WL 290187, at \*2 (Bankr. E.D. Pa. Mar. 14, 2000) (relief under §1121(d) is committed to the sound discretion of the bankruptcy judge); *In re Sharon Steel Corp.*, 78 B.R. 762, 763 (Bankr. W.D. Pa. 1987) (“The decision of whether or not to extend the debtor’s period of exclusivity rests with the discretion of the Court.”).

As with the first exclusivity motion, the Court will focus on the nine factors for determining cause identified by Judge Gerber in his *Adelphia* decision: (a) the size and complexity of the case; (b) the necessity for sufficient time to permit the debtor to negotiate a plan of reorganization and prepare adequate information; (c) the existence of good faith progress toward reorganization; (d) the fact that the debtor is paying its bills as they become due; (e) whether the debtor has demonstrated reasonable prospects for filing a viable plan; (f) whether the debtor has made progress in negotiations with its creditors; (g) the amount of time which has elapsed in the case; (h) whether the debtor is seeking an extension of exclusivity in order to pressure creditors to submit to the debtor’s reorganization demands; and (i) whether an unresolved contingency exists. *In re Adelphia*, 352 B.R. at 587.

While not all of these factors are applicable in the current case, they do provide the necessary framework in considering the relief requested. The factors that the Court considers most relevant based on the arguments presented by the Debtors and the Committee are as follows: (i) the existence of good faith progress toward reorganization; (ii) whether the debtor has demonstrated reasonable prospects for filing a viable plan; and (iii) whether the debtor has made progress in negotiations with its creditors. *In re Adelphia*, 352 B.R. at 587. The Committee’s objection similarly addresses these factors in alleging that the Debtors (1) have not

demonstrated reasonable prospects for filing a viable plan, and (2) have not engaged in good faith negotiations with the Committee. The Court will address each argument in turn.

As to the first argument, the Committee points to three facts to support a finding that the Debtors do not have reasonable prospects of filing a viable plan: Debtors' lack of exit financing; the alleged continued diminution in value of the Debtors' business over the past several months, including the Debtors' failure to meet forecasted earnings projections; and the dramatic deterioration of the automotive industry in general over that same time period. The Court finds that none of these facts supports a denial of an extension of exclusivity.

With respect to exit financing, the Court finds that, based on the evidence at the hearing, the Debtors have reasonable prospects of obtaining exit financing. CapitalOne Bank previously entered into a non-binding letter agreement with Debtors to provide exit financing. Committee's Ex. N. While the term of the agreement has since expired, *id.* at 9, the Court heard uncontroverted testimony from the Debtors' Chairman that the Debtors remain in negotiations with CapitalOne, CapitalOne continues to perform due diligence, and CapitalOne has indicated that it is still interested in extending exit financing. Thus, while the Committee strenuously argued that Debtors have "zero prospects" of securing exit financing, the evidence does not support such a conclusion.

Nor is the decline of the Debtors' business enough to support denying an extension of exclusivity. As a result of the decline in business, the Debtors have missed their projected earnings over the past several months. Committee's Ex. O. But the effect the decline in net sales and EBITDA may have had on the Debtors' business's value is disputed. While the Committee points out that Debtors have missed projections by 18.5% on a consolidated EBITDA basis from June through August, the Court credits the Debtors' evidence that this

diminution is primarily in the OEM businesses, and that its aftermarket businesses—the medical components and insulators divisions—are either meeting or very close to meeting projections.<sup>1</sup> Committee’s Ex. O; Debtors’ Ex. 1. The testimony shows that Debtors’ financial advisor, W.Y. Campbell & Co., currently values the OEM businesses at wind-down or near-liquidation value. Therefore, the EBITDA declines in the OEM businesses may not materially impact the value of the entire enterprise. In any event, as the *Adelphia* decision made clear, in evaluating cause for extensions of exclusivity, the court should consider whether a debtor *could* present a viable plan, not whether the currently proposed plan is viable. 352 B.R. at 588. As a result, the Court finds that the diminution of Debtors’ business over the past few months is not a reason to deny an extension of exclusivity.

Lastly, the Committee argues that the deterioration of the general automotive market in the past few months also compels a finding that the Debtors cannot propose a viable plan. The Court disagrees. The Court is, of course, aware of the difficult market conditions all companies, not just the Debtors, are facing right now. Not only has the automotive industry declined, but the tightening credit markets have made securing exit financing very difficult. But that is not reason enough to deny an extension of exclusivity. If the Court were to accept the Committee’s argument, few, if any, debtors could continue to maintain exclusivity in the current economic climate.

The Committee’s second argument opposing an extension of exclusivity is that the Debtors are not engaging in good faith negotiations, and that the Committee and the Debtors have not made any progress in negotiations. In its last exclusivity order in July, the Court

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<sup>1</sup> The Committee argued that the medical components division’s falling short of its June-August EBITDA projections by 5.6% is a significant miss. Committee’s Ex. O at 2. The Court disagrees. The 5.6% miss amounts to \$59,000 in EBITDA over a three-month period. As the Committee’s financial advisor testified, and the Court so finds, this amount is not material.

indicated that it expected serious negotiations to begin in September; that obviously did not happen, as the Debtors and the Committee did not sit down to negotiate until very recently. Since that order, however, the Debtors prepared revised forecasts in light of comments from the Committee's financial advisor, Stout Risius & Ross, as well as from changing conditions in their business and the market. The testimony shows that the Committee was not prepared to begin negotiations until it received all of the information it requested from the Debtors, including the updated projections and backup information related to the revised forecasts. While the Committee's insistence on receiving all of the information before negotiations commenced cannot be faulted, it cannot then be turned into an argument for ending exclusivity.

In addition, the Debtors' financial advisor, W.Y. Campbell & Co., took longer than expected to complete its draft valuation report, delaying the start of the negotiations by a month. Debtors' Ex. 3. The Court credits the Debtors' testimony that W.Y. Campbell's delay was not purposeful and was the result of a good faith effort to prepare an accurate report in light of changing industry conditions.

The Debtors have also been providing the Committee with all the documentation that the Committee's financial advisor requested. Indeed, the Committee's financial advisor testified that he currently has all the documentation he has requested, although he did say that he may need more information, as his review continues. Documentary evidence also shows that the Debtors have provided the Committee with numerous documents and reams of data. Debtors' Ex. 4. The Committee and the Debtors have also recently met twice. While progress has been tentative, the uncontroverted testimony, including from the Committee's financial advisor, was that the parties "are not at an impasse" in negotiations. The inference and expectation is that further negotiations could be fruitful. The Court expects the parties to continue to negotiate in

good faith with a view towards agreeing on a viable plan for reorganization. In sum, the Court concludes that sufficient progress has been made in negotiations—and that Debtors have been negotiating in good faith—such that it would be inappropriate to terminate exclusivity now.

The Court concludes that the Debtors have shown the necessary cause under section 1121(d) to further extend exclusivity. It would not benefit the Debtors or the estate to deny an extension of exclusivity now. It has been clear since the start of this case that the Debtors and the Committee have substantial differences regarding the proper valuation of the Debtors. The Debtors claim there is substantial value for equity. The Committee vehemently disagrees. The time and place to resolve this issue will be in connection with a confirmation hearing.

The motion to extend exclusivity is granted to the extent provided herein.

**IT IS ORDERED**

Dated: October 31, 2008  
New York, New York

/s/ Martin Glenn  
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE